

ORGANOPHOTORECEPTOR WITH CHARGE TRANSPORT MATERIAL WITH A HYDRAZONE GROUP LINKED TO A HETEROCYCLIC GROUP

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to organophotoreceptors suitable for use in electrophotography and, more specifically, to organophotoreceptors having a novel charge transport material with at least two hydrazone groups, with each hydrazone group being linked to a heterocyclic group.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In electrophotography, an organophotoreceptor in the form of a plate, disk, sheet, belt, drum or the like having an electrically insulating photoconductive element on an electrically conductive substrate is imaged by first uniformly electrostatically charging the surface of the photoconductive layer, and then exposing the charged surface to a pattern of light. The light exposure selectively dissipates the charge in the illuminated areas where light strikes the surface, thereby forming a pattern of charged and uncharged areas, referred to as a latent image. A liquid or solid toner is then provided in the vicinity of the latent image, and toner droplets or particles deposit in the vicinity of either the charged or uncharged areas to create a toned image on the surface of the photoconductive layer. The resulting toned image can be transferred to a suitable ultimate or intermediate receiving surface, such as paper, or the photoconductive layer can operate as an ultimate receptor for the image. The imaging process can be repeated many times to complete a single image, for example, by overlaying images of distinct color components or effect shadow images, such as overlaying images of distinct colors to form a full color final image, and/or to reproduce additional images.

Both single layer and multilayer photoconductive elements have been used. In single layer embodiments, a charge transport material and charge generating material are combined with a polymeric binder and then deposited on the electrically conductive substrate. In multilayer embodiments, the charge transport material and charge generating material are present in the element in separate layers, each of which can

optionally be combined with a polymeric binder, deposited on the electrically conductive substrate. Two arrangements are possible for a two-layer photoconductive element. In one two-layer arrangement (the "dual layer" arrangement), the charge-generating layer is deposited on the electrically conductive substrate and the charge transport layer is deposited on top of the charge generating layer. In an alternate two-layer arrangement (the "inverted dual layer" arrangement), the order of the charge transport layer and charge generating layer is reversed.

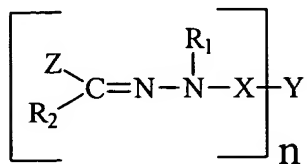
In both the single and multilayer photoconductive elements, the purpose of the charge generating material is to generate charge carriers (i.e., holes and/or electrons) upon exposure to light. The purpose of the charge transport material is to accept at least one type of these charge carriers and transport them through the charge transport layer in order to facilitate discharge of a surface charge on the photoconductive element. The charge transport material can be a charge transport compound, an electron transport compound, or a combination of both. When a charge transport compound is used, the charge transport compound accepts the hole carriers and transports them through the layer with the charge transport compound. When an electron transport compound is used, the electron transport compound accepts the electron carriers and transports them through the layer with the electron transport compound.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention provides organophotoreceptors having good electrostatic properties such as high V_{acc} and low V_{dis} .

In a first aspect, an organophotoreceptor comprises an electrically conductive substrate and a photoconductive element on the electrically conductive substrate, the photoconductive element comprising:

(a) a charge transport material having the formula



where n is an integer between 2 and 6, inclusive;

R₁ and R₂ are, independently, H, an alkyl group, an alkaryl group, or an aryl group;

X is a linking group having the formula $-(CH_2)_m-$, branched or linear, where m is an integer between 0 and 20, inclusive, and one or more of the methylene groups is
5 optionally replaced by O, S, C=O, O=S=O, a heterocyclic group, an aromatic group, urethane, urea, an ester group, a NR₃ group, a CHR₄ group, or a CR₅R₆ group where R₃, R₄, R₅, and R₆ are, independently, H, hydroxyl group, thiol group, an alkyl group, an alkaryl group, a heterocyclic group, or an aryl group;

Y comprises a bond, C, N, O, S, a branched or linear $-(CH_2)_p-$ group where p is an
10 integer between 0 and 10, an aromatic group, a cycloalkyl group, a heterocyclic group, or a NR₇ group where R₇ is hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, or aryl group, wherein Y has a multivalent structure selected to form n bonds with the corresponding X groups; and

Z comprises a heterocyclic group selected from the group consisting of phenothiazine group, phenoxazine group, phenoxathiin group, dibenzo(1,4)dioxin group,
15 thianthrene group, and phenazine group; and

(b) a charge generating compound.

The organophotoreceptor may be provided, for example, in the form of a plate, a flexible belt, a flexible disk, a sheet, a rigid drum, or a sheet around a rigid or compliant drum. In one embodiment, the organophotoreceptor includes: (a) a photoconductive
20 element comprising the charge transport material, the charge generating compound, a second charge transport material, and a polymeric binder; and (b) the electrically conductive substrate.

In a second aspect, the invention features an electrophotographic imaging apparatus that comprises (a) a light imaging component; and (b) the above-described
25 organophotoreceptor oriented to receive light from the light imaging component. The apparatus can further comprise a liquid toner dispenser. The method of electrophotographic imaging with photoreceptors containing the above noted charge transport materials is also described.

In a third aspect, the invention features an electrophotographic imaging process
30 that includes (a) applying an electrical charge to a surface of the above-described organophotoreceptor; (b) imagewise exposing the surface of the organophotoreceptor to

radiation to dissipate charge in selected areas and thereby form a pattern of at least relatively charged and uncharged areas on the surface; (c) contacting the surface with a toner, such as a liquid toner that includes a dispersion of colorant particles in an organic liquid, to create a toned image; and (d) transferring the toned image to a substrate.

5 In a fourth aspect, the invention features a charge transport material having the general Formula (1) above.

The invention provides suitable charge transport materials for organophotoreceptors featuring a combination of good mechanical and electrostatic properties. These photoreceptors can be used successfully with liquid toners to produce
10 high quality images. The high quality of the imaging system can be maintained after repeated cycling.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description of the particular embodiments thereof, and from the claims.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An organophotoreceptor as described herein has an electrically conductive substrate and a photoconductive element comprising a charge generating compound and a charge transport material having two to six hydrazone groups linked through a linking group, in which each hydrazone group is bonded to a heterocyclic compound. These
20 charge transport materials have desirable properties as evidenced by their performance in organophotoreceptors for electrophotography. In particular, the charge transport materials of this invention have high charge carrier mobilities and good compatibility with various binder materials, and possess excellent electrophotographic properties. The organophotoreceptors according to this invention generally have a high photosensitivity,
25 a low residual potential, and a high stability with respect to cycle testing, crystallization, and organophotoreceptor bending and stretching. The organophotoreceptors are particularly useful in laser printers and the like as well as fax machines, photocopiers, scanners and other electronic devices based on electrophotography. The use of these charge transport materials is described in more detail below in the context of laser printer
30 use, although their application in other devices operating by electrophotography can be generalized from the discussion below.

To produce high quality images, particularly after multiple cycles, it is desirable for the charge transport materials to form a homogeneous solution with the polymeric binder and remain approximately homogeneously distributed through the organophotoreceptor material during the cycling of the material. In addition, it is
5 desirable to increase the amount of charge that the charge transport material can accept (indicated by a parameter known as the acceptance voltage or " V_{acc} "), and to reduce retention of that charge upon discharge (indicated by a parameter known as the discharge voltage or " V_{dis} ").

The charge transport materials can be classified as charge transport compound or
10 electron transport compound. There are many charge transport compounds and electron transport compounds known in the art for electrophotography. Non-limiting examples of charge transport compounds include, for example, pyrazoline derivatives, fluorene derivatives, oxadiazole derivatives, stilbene derivatives, hydrazone derivatives, carbazole
15 hydrazone derivatives, triaryl amines, polyvinyl carbazole, polyvinyl pyrene, polyacenaphthylene, or multi-hydrazone compounds comprising at least two hydrazone groups and at least two groups selected from the group consisting of p-(N,N-disubstituted) arylamine such as triphenylamine and heterocycles such as carbazole, julolidine, phenothiazine, phenazine, phenoxazine, phenoxathiin, thiazole, oxazole, isoxazole, dibenzo(1,4)dioxine, thianthrene, imidazole, benzothiazole, benzotriazole,
20 benzoxazole, benzimidazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinoxaline, indole, indazole, pyrrole, purine, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazole, oxadiazole, tetrazole, thiadiazole, benzisoxazole, benzisothiazole, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, thiophene, thianaphthene, quinazoline, or cinnoline.

Non-limiting examples of electron transport compounds include, for example,
25 bromoaniline, tetracyanoethylene, tetracyanoquinodimethane, 2,4,7-trinitro-9-fluorenone, 2,4,5,7-tetranitro-9-fluorenone, 2,4,5,7-tetranitroxanthone, 2,4,8-trinitrothioxanthone, 2,6,8-trinitro-indeno[4H]-indeno[1,2-b]thiophene-4-one, and 1,3,7-trinitrodibenzo
thiophene-5,5-dioxide, (2,3-diphenyl-1-indenylidene)malononitrile, 4H-thiopyran-1,1-
30 dioxide and its derivatives such as 4-dicyanomethylene-2,6-diphenyl-4H-thiopyran-1,1-dioxide, 4-dicyanomethylene-2,6-di-m-tolyl-4H-thiopyran-1,1-dioxide, and
unsymmetrically substituted 2,6-diaryl-4H-thiopyran-1,1-dioxide such as 4H-1,1-dioxo-

2-(p-isopropylphenyl)-6-phenyl-4-(dicyanomethylidene)thiopyran and 4H-1,1-dioxo-2-(p-isopropylphenyl)-6-(2-thienyl)-4-(dicyanomethylidene)thiopyran, derivatives of phospho-2,5-cyclohexadiene, alkoxycarbonyl-9-fluorenylidene)malononitrile derivatives such as (4-n-butoxycarbonyl-9-fluorenylidene)malononitrile, (4-phenethoxycarbonyl-9-fluorenylidene)malononitrile, (4-carbitoxy-9-fluorenylidene)malononitrile, and diethyl(4-n-butoxycarbonyl-2,7-dinitro-9-fluorenylidene)-malonate, anthraquinodimethane derivatives such as 11,11,12,12-tetracyano-2-alkylanthraquinodimethane and 11,11-dicyano-12,12-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)anthraquinodimethane, anthrone derivatives such as 1-chloro-10-[bis(ethoxycarbonyl)methylene]anthrone, 1,8-dichloro-10-[bis(ethoxycarbonyl)methylene]anthrone, 1,8-dihydroxy-10-[bis(ethoxycarbonyl)methylene]anthrone, and 1-cyano-10-[bis(ethoxycarbonyl)methylene]anthrone, 7-nitro-2-aza-9-fluorenylidene-malononitrile, diphenoquinone derivatives, benzoquinone derivatives, naphthoquinone derivatives, quinine derivatives, tetracyanoethylenecyanoethylene, 2,4,8-trinitro thioxantone, dinitrobenzene derivatives, dinitroanthracene derivatives, dinitroacridine derivatives, nitroanthraquinone derivatives, dinitroanthraquinone derivatives, succinic anhydride, maleic anhydride, dibromo maleic anhydride, pyrene derivatives, carbazole derivatives, hydrazone derivatives, N,N-dialkylaniline derivatives, diphenylamine derivatives, triphenylamine derivatives, triphenylmethane derivatives, tetracyano quinoedimethane, 2,4,5,7-tetranitro-9-fluorenone, 2,4,7-trinitro-9-dicyanomethylene fluorenone, 2,4,5,7-tetranitroxanthone derivatives, and 2,4,8-trinitrothioxanthone derivatives. In some embodiments of interest, the electron transport compound comprises an (alkoxycarbonyl-9-fluorenylidene)malononitrile derivative, such as (4-n-butoxycarbonyl-9-fluorenylidene)malononitrile.

Although there are many charge transport materials available, there is a need for other charge transport materials to meet the various requirements of particular electrophotography applications.

In electrophotography applications, a charge-generating compound within an organophotoreceptor absorbs light to form electron-hole pairs. These electrons and holes can be transported over an appropriate time frame under a large electric field to discharge locally a surface charge that is generating the field. The discharge of the field at a particular location results in a surface charge pattern that essentially matches the pattern

drawn with the light. This charge pattern then can be used to guide toner deposition. The charge transport materials described herein are especially effective at transporting charge, and in particular holes from the electron-hole pairs formed by the charge generating compound. In some embodiments, a specific electron transport compound or charge
5 transport compound can also be used along with the charge transport material of this invention.

The layer or layers of materials containing the charge generating compound and the charge transport materials are within an organophotoreceptor. To print a two dimensional image using the organophotoreceptor, the organophotoreceptor has a two
10 dimensional surface for forming at least a portion of the image. The imaging process then continues by cycling the organophotoreceptor to complete the formation of the entire image and/or for the processing of subsequent images.

The organophotoreceptor may be provided in the form of a plate, a flexible belt, a disk, a rigid drum, a sheet around a rigid or compliant drum, or the like. The charge
15 transport material can be in the same layer as the charge generating compound and/or in a different layer from the charge generating compound. Additional layers can be used also, as described further below.

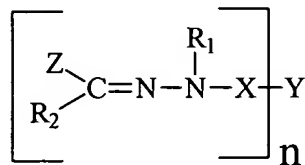
In some embodiments, the organophotoreceptor material comprises, for example:
(a) a charge transport layer comprising the charge transport material and a polymeric
20 binder; (b) a charge generating layer comprising the charge generating compound and a polymeric binder; and (c) the electrically conductive substrate. The charge transport layer may be intermediate between the charge generating layer and the electrically conductive substrate. Alternatively, the charge generating layer may be intermediate between the charge transport layer and the electrically conductive substrate. In further
25 embodiments, the organophotoreceptor material has a single layer with both a charge transport material and a charge generating compound within a polymeric binder.

The organophotoreceptors can be incorporated into an electrophotographic imaging apparatus, such as laser printers. In these devices, an image is formed from physical embodiments and converted to a light image that is scanned onto the
30 organophotoreceptor to form a surface latent image. The surface latent image can be used to attract toner onto the surface of the organophotoreceptor, in which the toner

image is the same or the negative of the light image projected onto the organophotoreceptor. The toner can be a liquid toner or a dry toner. The toner is subsequently transferred, from the surface of the organophotoreceptor, to a receiving surface, such as a sheet of paper. After the transfer of the toner, the entire surface is discharged, and the material is ready to cycle again. The imaging apparatus can further comprise, for example, a plurality of support rollers for transporting a paper receiving medium and/or for movement of the photoreceptor, a light imaging component with suitable optics to form the light image, a light source, such as a laser, a toner source and delivery system and an appropriate control system.

An electrophotographic imaging process generally can comprise (a) applying an electrical charge to a surface of the above-described organophotoreceptor; (b) imagewise exposing the surface of the organophotoreceptor to radiation to dissipate charge in selected areas and thereby form a pattern of charged and uncharged areas on the surface; (c) exposing the surface with a toner, such as a liquid toner that includes a dispersion of colorant particles in an organic liquid to create a toner image, to attract toner to the charged or discharged regions of the organophotoreceptor; and (d) transferring the toner image to a substrate.

As described herein, an organophotoreceptor comprises a charge transport material having the formula



where n is an integer between 2 and 6, inclusive;

R₁ and R₂ are, independently, H, an alkyl group, an alkaryl group, or an aryl group;

X is a linking group having the formula -(CH₂)_m-, branched or linear, where m is an integer between 0 and 20, inclusive, and one or more of the methylene groups is optionally replaced by O, S, C=O, O=S=O, a heterocyclic group, an aromatic group, urethane, urea, an ester group, a NR₃ group, a CHR₄ group, or a CR₅R₆ group where R₃, R₄, R₅, and R₆ are, independently, H, hydroxyl group, thiol group, an alkyl group, an alkaryl group, a heterocyclic group, or an aryl group;

Y comprises a bond, C, N, O, S, a branched or linear $-(CH_2)_p$ - group where p is an integer between 0 and 10, an aromatic group, a cycloalkyl group, a heterocyclic group, or a NR_7 group where R_7 is hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, or aryl group, wherein Y has a multivalent structure selected to form n bonds with the corresponding X groups; and

5 Z comprises a heterocyclic group selected from the group consisting of phenothiazine group, phenoxazine group, phenoxathiin group, dibenzo(1,4)dioxin group, thianthrene group, and phenazine group.

Substitution is liberally allowed on the chemical groups to affect various physical effects on the properties of the compounds, such as mobility, sensitivity, solubility, stability, and the like, as is known generally in the art. In the description of chemical substituents, there are certain practices common to the art that are reflected in the use of language. The term group indicates that the generically recited chemical entity (e.g., alkyl group, phenyl group, aromatic group, etc.) may have any substituent thereon which is consistent with the bond structure of that group. For example, where the term 'alkyl group' is used, that term would not only include unsubstituted linear, branched and cyclic alkyls, such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, tert-butyl, cyclohexyl, dodecyl and the like, but also substituents such as hydroxyethyl, cyanobutyl, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, and the like. However, as is consistent with such nomenclature, no substitution would be included within the term that would alter the fundamental bond structure of the underlying group.

10 For example, where a phenyl group is recited, substitution such as 1-hydroxyphenyl, 2,4-fluorophenyl, orthocyanophenyl, 1,3,5-trimethoxyphenyl and the like would be acceptable within the terminology, while substitution of 1,1,2,2,3,3-hexamethylphenyl would not be acceptable as that substitution would require the ring bond structure of the phenyl group to be altered to a non-aromatic form because of the substitution. Aromatic group is a group comprises a $4n+2$ pi electron system where n is any integer. When referring to an aromatic group, the substituent cited will include any substitution that does not substantively alter the chemical nature of the $4n+2$ pi electron system in the aromatic group. Where the term moiety is used, such as alkyl moiety or phenyl moiety, that terminology indicates that the chemical material is not substituted. Where the term alkyl moiety is used, that term represents only an unsubstituted alkyl hydrocarbon group, whether branched, straight chain, or cyclic.

Organophotoreceptors

The organophotoreceptor may be, for example, in the form of a plate, a sheet, a flexible belt, a disk, a rigid drum, or a sheet around a rigid or compliant drum, with flexible belts and rigid drums generally being used in commercial embodiments. The organophotoreceptor may comprise, for example, an electrically conductive substrate and on the electrically conductive substrate a photoconductive element in the form of one or more layers. The photoconductive element can comprise both a charge transport material and a charge generating compound in a polymeric binder, which may or may not be in the same layer, as well as a second charge transport material such as a charge transport compound or an electron transport compound in some embodiments. For example, the charge transport material and the charge generating compound can be in a single layer. In other embodiments, however, the photoconductive element comprises a bilayer construction featuring a charge generating layer and a separate charge transport layer. The charge generating layer may be located intermediate between the electrically conductive substrate and the charge transport layer. Alternatively, the photoconductive element may have a structure in which the charge transport layer is intermediate between the electrically conductive substrate and the charge generating layer.

The electrically conductive substrate may be flexible, for example in the form of a flexible web or a belt, or inflexible, for example in the form of a drum. A drum can have a hollow cylindrical structure that provides for attachment of the drum to a drive that rotates the drum during the imaging process. Typically, a flexible electrically conductive substrate comprises an electrically insulating substrate and a thin layer of electrically conductive material onto which the photoconductive material is applied.

The electrically insulating substrate may be paper or a film forming polymer such as polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate), polyimide, polysulfone, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polycarbonate, polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl fluoride, polystyrene and the like. Specific examples of polymers for supporting substrates included, for example, polyethersulfone (StabarTM S-100, available from ICI), polyvinyl fluoride (Tedlar[®], available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company), polybisphenol-A polycarbonate (MakrofolTM, available from Mobay Chemical Company)

and amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (MelinarTM, available from ICI Americas, Inc.). The electrically conductive materials may be graphite, dispersed carbon black, iodide, conductive polymers such as polypyrroles and Calgon[®] conductive polymer 261 (commercially available from Calgon Corporation, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.), metals such as
5 aluminum, titanium, chromium, brass, gold, copper, palladium, nickel, or stainless steel, or metal oxide such as tin oxide or indium oxide. In embodiments of particular interest, the electrically conductive material is aluminum. Generally, the photoconductor substrate has a thickness adequate to provide the required mechanical stability. For example, flexible web substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.01 to about 1
10 mm, while drum substrates generally have a thickness of from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

The charge generating compound is a material that is capable of absorbing light to generate charge carriers, such as a dye or pigment. Non-limiting examples of suitable charge generating compounds include, for example, metal-free phthalocyanines (e.g.,
15 ELA 8034 metal-free phthalocyanine available from H.W. Sands, Inc. or Sanyo Color Works, Ltd., CGM-X01), metal phthalocyanines such as titanium phthalocyanine, copper phthalocyanine, oxytitanium phthalocyanine (also referred to as titanyl oxyphthalocyanine, and including any crystalline phase or mixtures of crystalline phases that can act as a charge generating compound), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine,
20 squarylium dyes and pigments, hydroxy-substituted squarylium pigments, perylimides, polynuclear quinones available from Allied Chemical Corporation under the tradename Indofast[®] Double Scarlet, Indofast[®] Violet Lake B, Indofast[®] Brilliant Scarlet and Indofast[®] Orange, quinacridones available from DuPont under the tradename MonastralTM Red, MonastralTM Violet and MonastralTM Red Y, naphthalene 1,4,5,8-
25 tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments including the perinones, tetrabenzoporphyrins and tetranaphthaloporphyrins, indigo- and thioindigo dyes, benzothioxanthene-derivatives, perylene 3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments, polyazo-pigments including bisazo-, trisazo- and tetrakisazo-pigments, polymethine dyes, dyes containing quinazoline groups, tertiary amines, amorphous selenium, selenium alloys such as selenium-tellurium,
30 selenium-tellurium-arsenic and selenium-arsenic, cadmium sulphoselenide, cadmium selenide, cadmium sulphide, and mixtures thereof. For some embodiments, the charge

generating compound comprises oxytitanium phthalocyanine (e.g., any phase thereof), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine or a combination thereof.

The photoconductive layer of this invention may optionally contain a second charge transport material which may be a charge transport compound, an electron
5 transport compound, or a combination of both. Generally, any charge transport compound or electron transport compound known in the art can be used as the second charge transport material.

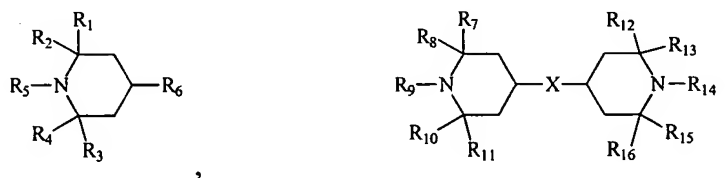
An electron transport compound and a UV light stabilizer can have a synergistic relationship for providing desired electron flow within the photoconductor. The presence
10 of the UV light stabilizers alters the electron transport properties of the electron transport compounds to improve the electron transporting properties of the composite. UV light stabilizers can be ultraviolet light absorbers or ultraviolet light inhibitors that trap free radicals.

UV light absorbers can absorb ultraviolet radiation and dissipate it as heat. UV
15 light inhibitors are thought to trap free radicals generated by the ultraviolet light and after trapping of the free radicals, subsequently to regenerate active stabilizer moieties with energy dissipation. In view of the synergistic relationship of the UV stabilizers with electron transport compounds, the particular advantages of the UV stabilizers may not be their UV stabilizing abilities, although the UV stabilizing ability may be further
20 advantageous in reducing degradation of the organophotoreceptor over time. The improved synergistic performance of organophotoreceptors with layers comprising both an electron transport compound and a UV stabilizer are described further in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 10/425,333 filed on April 28, 2003 to Zhu, entitled "Organophotoreceptor With A Light Stabilizer," incorporated herein by reference.

25 Non-limiting examples of suitable light stabilizer include, for example, hindered trialkylamines such as Tinuvin 144 and Tinuvin 292 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Terrytown, NY), hindered alkoxydialkylamines such as Tinuvin 123 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzotriazoles such as Tinuvin 328, Tinuvin 900 and Tinuvin 928 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzophenones such as Sanduvor 3041 (from Clariant
30 Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), nickel compounds such as Arbestab (from Robinson Brothers Ltd, West Midlands, Great Britain), salicylates, cyanocinnamates, benzylidene malonates,

benzoates, oxanilides such as Sanduvor VSU (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), triazines such as Cyagard UV-1164 (from Cytec Industries Inc., N.J.), polymeric sterically hindered amines such as Luchem (from Atochem North America, Buffalo, NY).

In some embodiments, the light stabilizer is selected from the group consisting of hindered trialkylamines having the following formula:



where $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_6, R_7, R_8, R_{10}, R_{11}, R_{12}, R_{13}, R_{14}, R_{15}$ are, independently, hydrogen, alkyl group, or ester, or ether group; and R_5, R_9 , and R_{14} are, independently, alkyl group; and X is a linking group selected from the group consisting of $-O-CO-(CH_2)_m-CO-O-$ where m is between 2 to 20.

The binder generally is capable of dispersing or dissolving the charge transport material (in the case of the charge transport layer or a single layer construction), the charge generating compound (in the case of the charge generating layer or a single layer construction) and/or an electron transport compound for appropriate embodiments.

Examples of suitable binders for both the charge generating layer and charge transport layer generally include, for example, polystyrene-co-butadiene, polystyrene-co-acrylonitrile, modified acrylic polymers, polyvinyl acetate, styrene-alkyd resins, soya-alkyl resins, polyvinylchloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyacrylonitrile, polycarbonates, polyacrylic acid, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, styrene polymers, polyvinyl butyral, alkyd resins, polyamides, polyurethanes, polyesters, polysulfones, polyethers, polyketones, phenoxy resins, epoxy resins, silicone resins, polysiloxanes, poly(hydroxyether) resins, polyhydroxystyrene resins, novolak, poly(phenylglycidyl ether)-co-dicyclopentadiene, copolymers of monomers used in the above-mentioned polymers, and combinations thereof. Suitable binders include, for example, polyvinyl butyral, such as BX-1 and BX-5 from Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan, polycarbonate binders, such as polycarbonate A which is derived from bisphenol-A, polycarbonate Z which is derived from cyclohexylidene bisphenol, and polycarbonate C which is derived from methylbisphenol A, and polyestercarbonates.

Suitable optional additives for any one or more of the layers include, for example, antioxidants, coupling agents, dispersing agents, curing agents, surfactants and combinations thereof.

5 The photoconductive element overall typically has a thickness from about 10 to about 45 microns. In the dual layer embodiments having a separate charge generating layer and a separate charge transport layer, charge generation layer generally has a thickness from about 0.5 to about 2 microns, and the charge transport layer has a thickness from about 5 to about 35 microns. In embodiments in which the charge transport material and the charge generating compound are in the same layer, the layer
10 with the charge generating compound and the charge transport composition generally has a thickness from about 7 to about 30 microns. In embodiments with a distinct electron transport layer, the electron transport layer has an average thickness from about 0.5 microns to about 10 microns and in further embodiments from about 1 micron to about 3 microns. In general, an electron transport overcoat layer can increase mechanical
15 abrasion resistance, increases resistance to carrier liquid and atmospheric moisture, and decreases degradation of the photoreceptor by corona gases. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional ranges of thickness within the explicit ranges above are contemplated and are within the present disclosure.

Generally, for the organophotoreceptors described herein, the charge generation
20 compound is in an amount from about 0.5 to about 25 weight percent, in further embodiments in an amount from about 1 to about 15 weight percent, and in other embodiments in an amount from about 2 to about 10 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer. The charge transport material is in an amount from about 10 to about 80 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer, in
25 further embodiments in an amount from about 35 to about 60 weight percent, and in other embodiments from about 45 to about 55 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer. The optional second charge transport material, when present, can be in an amount of at least about 2 weight percent, in other embodiments from about 2.5 to about 25 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer, and in
30 further embodiments in an amount from about 4 to about 20 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer. The binder is in an amount from about 15 to about

80 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer, and in further embodiments in an amount from about 20 to about 75 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional ranges within the explicit ranges of compositions are contemplated and are within the present disclosure.

For the dual layer embodiments with a separate charge generating layer and a charge transport layer, the charge generation layer generally comprises a binder in an amount from about 10 to about 90 weight percent, in further embodiments from about 15 to about 80 weight percent and in some embodiments in an amount from about 20 to about 75 weight percent, based on the weight of the charge generation layer. The optional charge transport material in the charge generating layer, if present, generally can be in an amount of at least about 2.5 weight percent, in further embodiments from about 4 to about 30 weight percent and in other embodiments in an amount from about 10 to about 25 weight percent, based on the weight of the charge generating layer. The charge transport layer generally comprises a binder in an amount from about 20 weight percent to about 70 weight percent and in further embodiments in an amount from about 30 weight percent to about 50 weight percent. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional ranges of binder concentrations for the dual layer embodiments within the explicit ranges above are contemplated and are within the present disclosure.

For the embodiments with a single layer having a charge generating compound and a charge transport material, the photoconductive layer generally comprises a binder, a charge transport material, and a charge generation compound. The charge generation compound can be in an amount from about 0.05 to about 25 weight percent and in further embodiment in an amount from about 2 to about 15 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer. The charge transport material can be in an amount from about 10 to about 80 weight percent, in other embodiments from about 25 to about 65 weight percent, in additional embodiments from about 30 to about 60 weight percent and in further embodiments in an amount of from about 35 to about 55 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer, with the remainder of the photoconductive layer comprising the binder, and optionally additives, such as any conventional additives. A single layer with a charge transport composition and a charge generating compound

generally comprises a binder in an amount from about 10 weight percent to about 75 weight percent, in other embodiments from about 20 weight percent to about 60 weight percent, and in further embodiments from about 25 weight percent to about 50 weight percent. Optionally, the layer with the charge generating compound and the charge transport material may comprise a second charge transport material. The optional second charge transport material, if present, generally can be in an amount of at least about 2.5 weight percent, in further embodiments from about 4 to about 30 weight percent and in other embodiments in an amount from about 10 to about 25 weight percent, based on the weight of the photoconductive layer. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional composition ranges within the explicit compositions ranges for the layers above are contemplated and are within the present disclosure.

In general, any layer with an electron transport layer can advantageously further include a UV light stabilizer. In particular, the electron transport layer generally can comprise an electron transport compound, a binder and an optional UV light stabilizer. An overcoat layer comprising an electron transport compound is described further in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/396,536 to Zhu et al. entitled, "Organophotoreceptor With An Electron Transport Layer," incorporated herein by reference. For example, an electron transport compound as described above may be used in the release layer of the photoconductors described herein. The electron transport compound in an electron transport layer can be in an amount from about 10 to about 50 weight percent, and in other embodiments in an amount from about 20 to about 40 weight percent, based on the weight of the electron transport layer. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional ranges of compositions within the explicit ranges are contemplated and are within the present disclosure.

The UV light stabilizer, if present, in any of one or more appropriate layers of the photoconductor generally is in an amount from about 0.5 to about 25 weight percent and in some embodiments in an amount from about 1 to about 10 weight percent, based on the weight of the particular layer. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional ranges of compositions within the explicit ranges are contemplated and are within the present disclosure.

For example, the photoconductive layer may be formed by dispersing or dissolving the components, such as one or more of a charge generating compound, the charge transport material of this invention, a second charge transport material such as a charge transport compound or an electron transport compound, a UV light stabilizer, and
5 a polymeric binder in organic solvent, coating the dispersion and/or solution on the respective underlying layer and drying the coating. In particular, the components can be dispersed by high shear homogenization, ball-milling, attritor milling, high energy bead (sand) milling or other size reduction processes or mixing means known in the art for effecting particle size reduction in forming a dispersion.

10 The photoreceptor may optionally have one or more additional layers as well. An additional layer can be, for example, a sub-layer or an overcoat layer, such as a barrier layer, a release layer, a protective layer, or an adhesive layer. A release layer or a protective layer may form the uppermost layer of the photoconductor element. A barrier layer may be sandwiched between the release layer and the photoconductive element or
15 used to overcoat the photoconductive element. The barrier layer provides protection from abrasion to the underlayers. An adhesive layer locates and improves the adhesion between a photoconductive element, a barrier layer and a release layer, or any combination thereof. A sub-layer is a charge blocking layer and locates between the electrically conductive substrate and the photoconductive element. The sub-layer may
20 also improve the adhesion between the electrically conductive substrate and the photoconductive element.

Suitable barrier layers include, for example, coatings such as crosslinkable siloxanol-colloidal silica coating and hydroxylated silsesquioxane-colloidal silica coating, and organic binders such as polyvinyl alcohol, methyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride
25 copolymer, casein, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyacrylic acid, gelatin, starch, polyurethanes, polyimides, polyesters, polyamides, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polycarbonates, polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl acetoacetal, polyvinyl formal, polyacrylonitrile, polymethyl methacrylate, polyacrylates, polyvinyl carbazoles, copolymers of monomers used in the above-mentioned polymers, vinyl chloride/vinyl
30 acetate/vinyl alcohol terpolymers, vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate/maleic acid terpolymers, ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymers, vinyl chloride/vinylidene chloride copolymers,

cellulose polymers, and mixtures thereof. The above barrier layer polymers optionally may contain small inorganic particles such as fumed silica, silica, titania, alumina, zirconia, or a combination thereof. Barrier layers are described further in U.S. Patent 6,001,522 to Woo et al., entitled "Barrier Layer For Photoconductor Elements
5 Comprising An Organic Polymer And Silica," incorporated herein by reference. The release layer topcoat may comprise any release layer composition known in the art. In some embodiments, the release layer is a fluorinated polymer, siloxane polymer, fluorosilicone polymer, silane, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyacrylate, or a combination thereof. The release layers can comprise crosslinked polymers.

10 The release layer may comprise, for example, any release layer composition known in the art. In some embodiments, the release layer comprises a fluorinated polymer, siloxane polymer, fluorosilicone polymer, polysilane, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyacrylate, poly(methyl methacrylate-co-methacrylic acid), urethane resins, urethane-epoxy resins, acrylated-urethane resins, urethane-acrylic resins, or a
15 combination thereof. In further embodiments, the release layers comprise crosslinked polymers.

The protective layer can protect the organophotoreceptor from chemical and mechanical degradation. The protective layer may comprise any protective layer composition known in the art. In some embodiments, the protective layer is a fluorinated
20 polymer, siloxane polymer, fluorosilicone polymer, polysilane, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyacrylate, poly(methyl methacrylate-co-methacrylic acid), urethane resins, urethane-epoxy resins, acrylated-urethane resins, urethane-acrylic resins, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments of particular interest, the release layers are crosslinked polymers.

25 An overcoat layer may comprise an electron transport compound as described further in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/396,536, filed on March 25, 2003 to Zhu et al. entitled, "Organoreceptor With An Electron Transport Layer," incorporated herein by reference. For example, an electron transport compound, as described above, may be used in the release layer of this invention. The electron
30 transport compound in the overcoat layer can be in an amount from about 2 to about 50 weight percent, and in other embodiments in an amount from about 10 to about 40 weight

percent, based on the weight of the release layer. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional ranges of composition within the explicit ranges are contemplated and are within the present disclosure.

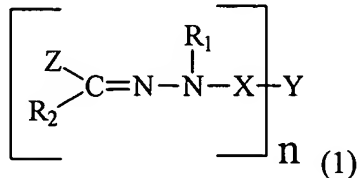
Generally, adhesive layers comprise a film forming polymer, such as polyester,
5 polyvinylbutyral, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyurethane, polymethyl methacrylate, poly(hydroxy amino ether) and the like. Barrier and adhesive layers are described further in U.S. Patent 6,180,305 to Ackley et al., entitled "Organic Photoreceptors for Liquid Electrophotography," incorporated herein by reference.

Sub-layers can comprise, for example, polyvinylbutyral, organosilanes,
10 hydrolyzable silanes, epoxy resins, polyesters, polyamides, polyurethanes, silicones and the like. In some embodiments, the sub-layer has a dry thickness between about 20 Angstroms and about 2,000 Angstroms. Sublayers containing metal oxide conductive particles can be between about 1 and about 25 microns thick. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that additional ranges of compositions and thickness within the
15 explicit ranges are contemplated and are within the present disclosure.

The charge transport materials as described herein, and photoreceptors including these compounds, are suitable for use in an imaging process with either dry or liquid toner development. For example, any dry toners and liquid toners known in the art may be used in the process and the apparatus of this invention. Liquid toner development can
20 be desirable because it offers the advantages of providing higher resolution images and requiring lower energy for image fixing compared to dry toners. Examples of suitable liquid toners are known in the art. Liquid toners generally comprise toner particles dispersed in a carrier liquid. The toner particles can comprise a colorant/pigment, a resin binder, and/or a charge director. In some embodiments of liquid toner, a resin to pigment
25 ratio can be from 1:1 to 10:1, and in other embodiments, from 4:1 to 8:1. Liquid toners are described further in Published U.S. Patent Applications 2002/0128349, entitled "Liquid Inks Comprising A Stable Organosol," 2002/0086916, entitled "Liquid Inks Comprising Treated Colorant Particles," and 2002/0197552, entitled "Phase Change Developer For Liquid Electrophotography," all three of which are incorporated herein by
30 reference.

Charge Transport Material

As described herein, an organophotoreceptor comprises a charge transport material having the formula



5 where n is an integer between 2 and 6, inclusive;

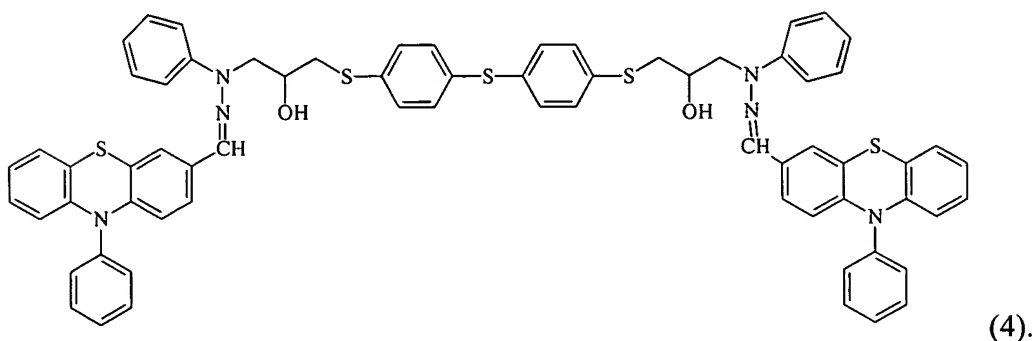
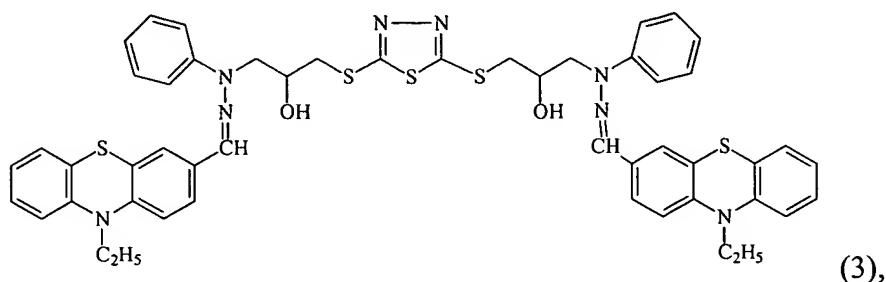
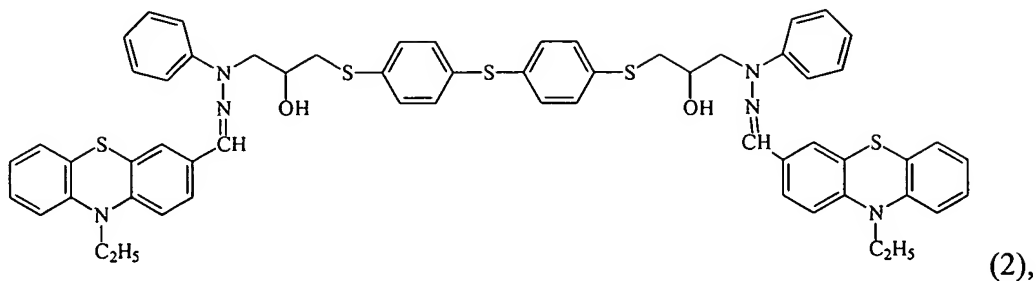
R₁ and R₂ are, independently, H, an alkyl group, an alkaryl group, or an aryl group;

X is a linking group having the formula -(CH₂)_m-, branched or linear, where m is an integer between 0 and 20, inclusive, and one or more of the methylene groups is
 10 optionally replaced by O, S, C=O, O=S=O, a heterocyclic group, an aromatic group, urethane, urea, an ester group, a NR₃ group, a CHR₄ group, or a CR₅R₆ group where R₃, R₄, R₅, and R₆ are, independently, H, hydroxyl group, thiol group, an alkyl group, an alkaryl group, a heterocyclic group, or an aryl group;

Y comprises a bond, C, N, O, S, a branched or linear -(CH₂)_p- group where p is an
 15 integer between 0 and 10, an aromatic group, a cycloalkyl group, a heterocyclic group, or a NR₇ group where R₇ is hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, or aryl group, wherein Y has a multivalent structure selected to form n bonds with the corresponding X groups; and

Z comprises a heterocyclic group selected from the group consisting of
 20 phenothiazine group, phenoxazine group, phenoxathiin group, dibenzo(1,4)dioxin group, thianthrene group, and phenazine group.

Specific, non-limiting examples of suitable charge transport materials within the general Formula (1) of the present invention have the following structures:



5 Synthesis Of Charge Transport Materials

The synthesis of the charge transport materials of this invention can be prepared, for example, by the following multi-step synthetic procedure. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that other appropriate synthesis approaches can be substituted for the particular approach described below.

10 **Step 1: Substitution On The Phenothiazine Ring**

For the preparation of N-alkyl substituted phenothiazine, a mixture of phenothiazine, an iodo-compound (for example, iodoalkane, iodoaryl compound or iodoalkaryl compound), potassium hydroxide (KOH) and tetra-n-butylammonium hydrogen sulfate in dry toluene is refluxed for 24 hours. The cooled reaction mixture is
 15 filtered and the solvent is evaporated. The product is a substituted phenothiazine, with a corresponding alkyl or alkaryl substituent added at the nitrogen group, that can be recrystallized from a solvent such as methanol.

N-aryl substituted phenothiazine can be prepared by the Ullmann reaction. Phenothiazine, corresponding iodoarene, anhydrous potassium carbonate, and electrolytic copper powder are refluxed in dry 1,2-dichlorobenzene in the presence 18-crown-6 as phase transfer catalyst. The inorganic components are removed by filtering the hot reaction mixture. An N-arylphenothiazine product is formed with an aryl group from the iodoarene substituted onto the nitrogen group of the phenothiazine. The product is purified by recrystallization from methanol.

Step 2: Monoformylation Of The Substituted Phenothiazine

Phosphorus oxychloride (POCl_3) is added dropwise to dry dimethylformamide (DMF) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. This solution is warmed up slowly to the room temperature. A solution of the substituted phenothiazine in dry DMF is added dropwise to this solution. The reaction mixture is heated at 80 °C for 24 hours and poured into ice water. This solution is neutralized with potassium hydroxide until the pH reaches 6-8. The product is extracted with chloroform. The chloroform extract is dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and distilled. The product is the aldehyde of the substituted phenothiazine, which may be crystallized from a solvent such as methanol. Other aldehyde or ketone derivatives can be similarly formed.

Step 3: Hydrazone Formation

The aldehyde or ketone derivative of the substituted phenothiazine obtained in step 2 is dissolved in methanol under mild heating. Then, a solution of *N*-R₁-hydrazine in methanol is added to the reaction solution. The reaction is catalyzed by an appropriate amount of concentrated acid, in particular sulfuric acid or hydrochloride in the case of a ketone derivative. The reaction mixture is refluxed for 0.5 hours and then slowly cooled to room temperature. The precipitated product is a hydrazone derivative. The hydrazone derivative is filtered, washed with a large amount of methanol, and then dried under vacuum.

Step 4: Reaction Of Hydrazone With Epichlorohydrin

The fourth step is the alkylation of the hydrozone obtained in the third step with epichlorohydrin under alkaline catalysis. The hydrazone derivative is dissolved in epichlorohydrin. The resulting solution is stirred vigorously at 30-35 °C for approximately 24 hours, during which time powdered 85% potassium hydroxide and

anhydrous Na_2SO_4 are added in three portions. After termination of the reaction, the crude product is extracted with diethyl ether. The solvent and epichlorohydrin are evaporated under vacuum. The desired epoxy compound product is purified by column chromatography.

While epichlorohydrin can be used to form the epoxy substituted compound with $\text{X} = -\text{CH}_2-$, alternatively other X groups can be formed, for example, using bifunctional group with a halogen and with a vinyl group ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) or substituted vinyl group. The halide group can be replaced by a bond to the single bonded nitrogen atom of the hydrazone group by a nucleophilic substitution. The vinyl or substituted vinyl group can be converted to the epoxy group in a epoxidation reaction, for example, by the reaction with perbenzoic acid or other peroxy acid, in an electrophilic addition reaction. Thus, the identity of X can be selected as desired through the introduction of a difunctional compound with a halide group and a vinyl/substituted- vinyl group.

Step 5: Reaction Of The Epoxy Derivative With A Linking Agent

A mixture of the epoxy derivative obtained in step 4 and a linking compound with two to six functional groups selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl, thiol, amine group, or a mixture thereof, are dissolved in 15 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF). The reaction is carried out in the presence of triethylamine, for example, at room temperature in the case of thiols, and at reflux in the case of other functional groups. After termination of the reactions, the desired product is purified by column chromatography.

The invention will now be described further by way of the following examples.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Synthesis And Characterization Charge Transport Materials

This example described the synthesis and characterization of Compounds 2-4 in which the numbers refer to formula numbers above. The characterization involves both chemical characterization and the electronic characterization of materials formed with the compound.

Compound (2)

10-Ethylphenothiazine. A mixture of 10 g (0.05 mol) of phenothiazine (from Fluka), 11.7 g (0.075 mol) of iodoethane (from Aldrich), 4.2 g (0.075 mol) of potassium hydroxide, and 0.25 g of tetra-n-butylammonium hydrogen sulfate (from Aldrich) in 200 ml of dry toluene was refluxed for 24 hrs. The cooled reaction mixture was filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The product was recrystallized from methanol. The yield of 10-ethylphenothiazine was 10.2 g (90%). The product had a melting point of 103-104 °C (recrystallized from methanol). A ¹H NMR spectrum yielded the following results (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 1.40 (t, *J*=7.0 Hz, 3H, CH₃); 3.90 (q, *J*=7.0 Hz, 2H, CH₂); 6.78-7.32 (m, 8H, Ar).

10-ethylphenothiazine-3-carbaldehyde. A 3.7 ml (0.04 mol) quantity of phosphorus oxychloride (from Aldrich) was added dropwise to 4.4 ml (0.06 mol) of dry dimethylformamide (DMF) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. This solution was warmed up slowly to room temperature. Then 5 g (0.02 mol) of 10-ethylphenothiazine in dry DMF was added dropwise to the solution. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 24 hours and poured into ice water. The obtained solution was neutralized with potassium hydroxide until the pH reached 6-8. The product was extracted with chloroform. The chloroform extract was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and distilled. The product was recrystallized from methanol. The yield of 10-ethylphenothiazine-3-carbaldehyde was 3.7 g (66%). The product had a melting point of 94-95 °C (recrystallized from methanol). A ¹H NMR spectrum yielded the following results: (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 1.50 (t, *J*=7.0 Hz, 3H, CH₃); 4.02 (q, *J*=7.0 Hz, 2H, CH₂); 6.95-6.39 (m, 5H, Ar), 7.52-7.70 (m, 2H, Ar), 9.83 (s, 1H, CHO).

10-Ethylphenothiazine-3-carbaldehyde-*N*-phenylhydrazone.

10-Ethylphenothiazine-3-carbaldehyde (3 g, 0.012 mol) was dissolved in 30 ml of methanol under mild heating. A solution of 1.9 g (0.018 mol) of *N*-phenylhydrazine (from Aldrich) in methanol was added to the 10-ethylphenothiazine-3-carbaldehyde solution. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 0.5 hour. The precipitated product was filtered, washed with a large amount of methanol, and then dried. The yield of yellowish crystals of 10-ethylphenothiazine-3-carbaldehyde-*N*-phenylhydrazone was 3 g (75%).

10-Ethylphenothiazine-3-carbaldehyde-*N*-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-*N*-phenylhydrazone. A 2 g (5.8 millimole) quantity of 10-ethylphenothiazine-3-

carbaldehyde-*N*-phenylhydrazone and 4 g (0.043 mol) of epichlorohydrin (from Aldrich) were added to a 25 ml 2-neck round bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser and thermometer. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at 30-35 °C for 24 hrs, during which time 0.9 g (0.017 mol) of powdered 85% potassium hydroxide and 0.33 g (0.0023 mol) of anhydrous sodium sulfate were added three portions with prior cooling of the reaction mixture to 20-25 °C. After termination of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The organic part was treated with diethylether and washed with distilled water until the wash water had a neutral pH. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, treated with activated charcoal and filtered. The solvents were removed. The residue was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, grade 62, 60-200 mesh, 150 Å, Aldrich) using 1:3 volume ratio ethyl acetate: hexane as eluant. Fractions containing the product were collected and evaporated to yield 1.4 g (60 %) of the epoxide. A ¹H NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 1.33 (t, 3H, CH₃); 2.52-2.68 (dd, 1H, one of CH₂O); 2.72-2.95 (dd, 1H, one of CH₂O); 3.63-4.12 (m, 3H, CH, CH₃CH₂N); 4.21 (d, 2H, CH₂N)); 6.55-7.92 (m, 12H, Ar); .8.05 (s, CH=N).

Compound (2) was made by slowly adding 1.38 ml (0.01 mol) of triethylamine to a solution of 10-ethylphenothiazine-3-carbaldehyde-*N*-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-*N*-phenylhydrazone (1 g, 0.0025 mol) and 4,4'-thiobisbenzene (0.28 g, 0.00112 mol) in 15 ml of THF, while the reaction mixture was maintained below 30 °C. Then, the reaction mixture was allowed to react overnight at room temperature. After termination of the reaction, the reaction mixture was filtered through a 3-4 cm layer of silica gel (grade 62, 60-200 mesh, 150 Å, obtained from Aldrich), and the silica gel was washed with THF. The resulting solution was concentrated to 5 ml by evaporation and then poured into a 20-fold excess of methanol with intensive stirring. The resulting precipitate was filtered, washed repeatedly with methanol, and dried under vacuum at 50 °C. The yield of Compound (2) was 0.8 g (67%). A mass spectrum analysis yielded MS (APCI⁺): 1054 (M+H)⁺. A ¹H NMR spectrum yielded the following results (acetone-d₆, δ, ppm): 1.36 (t, 6H, CH₃); 2.78 (s, 2H, OH); 3.13-3.38 (m, 4H, CH₂S); 3.82-4.45 (m, 8H, CH₂N, CH₂CH₃); 4.52-4.31 (m, 2H, CH); 6.70-7.62 (m, 32H, Ar), 7.72 (s, 2H, CH=N).

Compound (3)

The synthetic procedure for Compound (3) was similar to Compound (2) except that the last step was different. A 1.38 ml (0.01 mmol) quantity of triethylamine was slowly added to a solution of 10-ethylphenothiazine-3-carbaldehyde-N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-N-phenylhydrazone (1 g, 2.49 mmol) and 2,5-dimercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole (0.17 g, 1.12 mol) in 15 ml of THF, while the temperature of the reaction mixture was maintained below 30°C. Then, the reaction mixture was allowed to react overnight at room temperature. After termination of the reaction, the reaction mixture was filtered through the 3-4 cm layer of silica gel (grade 62, 60-200 mesh, 150 Å, obtained from Aldrich), and the silica gel was washed with THF. The resulting solution was concentrated to 5 ml by evaporation and then poured into 20-fold excess of methanol with intensive stirring. The resulting precipitate was filtered, washed repeatedly with methanol, and dried under vacuum at 50 °C. The yield of Compound (3) was 0.64 g (59%).

Compound (4)

Compound (4) may be obtained similarly according to the procedure for Compound (2) except that iodobenzene is used to replace iodoethane in the first step.

10-phenylphenothiazine. A mixture of phenothiazine (15 g, 0.075 mol), 23 g (0.11 mol) of iodobenzene, 9.6 g (0.150 mol) of copper powder, 35.3 g (0.26 mol) of potassium carbonate, and 1.98 g (0.0075 mol) of 18-crown-6 in 20 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene was reflux under nitrogen for 24 hour. The inorganic components were removed by filtering the hot reaction mixture. The crude product formed crystals from the reaction mixture. The product was purified by recrystallization from methanol. The yield of 10-phenylphenothiazine was 12.4 g (60 %). The product had a melting point of 93-94 °C (recrystallized from methanol). A ¹H NMR spectrum yielded the following results (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 6.0-6.45 (m, 2H , Ar), 6.68-7.20(m, 6H Ar), 7.22-7.68(m, 5H, Ar).

With the product 10-benzylphenothiazine, Compound (4) may be obtained similarly according to Steps 2-5 for Compound (2).

Example 2 - Charge Mobility Measurements

This example describes the measurement of charge mobility for samples formed with the two charge transport materials that were synthesized as described in Example 1.

Sample 1

A mixture of 0.1 g of Compound (2) and 0.1 g of polycarbonate Z was dissolved in 2 ml of THF. The solution was coated on a polyester film with conductive aluminum layer by the dip roller method. After drying for 15 min. at 80 °C temperature, a clear 10 μm thick layer was formed.

Sample 2

Sample 2 was prepared according to the procedure for Sample 1, except that Compound (3) was used in place of Compound (2).

Mobility Measurements

Each sample was corona charged positively up to a surface potential U, illuminated with 2 ns long nitrogen laser light pulse and the hole mobility μ was determined as described in Kalade et al., "Investigation of charge carrier transfer in electrophotographic layers of chalcogenide glasses," Proceeding IPCS 1994: The Physics and Chemistry of Imaging Systems, Rochester, NY, pp. 747-752, incorporated herein by reference. This hole mobility measurement was repeated changing the charging regime and charging the sample to different U values, which corresponded to different electric field strength inside the layer E. This dependence was approximated by the formula

$$\mu = \mu_0 e^{\alpha \sqrt{E}}.$$

Here E is electric field strength, μ₀ is the zero field mobility and α is Pool-Frenkel parameter. Table 1 lists the mobility characterizing parameters μ₀ and α values, as well as the mobility value at the 6.4x10⁵ V/cm field strength, as determined from these measurements.

Table 1

Sample	μ ₀ (cm ² /V·s)	μ (cm ² /V·s) at 6.4·10 ⁵ V/cm	α (cm/V) ^{1/2}

1	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.0051
2	$2 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.0085

Example 3 - Ionization Potential Measurements

This example describes the measurement of the ionization potential for two of the charge transport materials described in Example 1.

5 To perform the ionization potential measurements, a thin layer of charge transport material about 0.5 μm thickness was coated from a solution of 2 mg of charge transport material in 0.2 ml of tetrahydrofuran on a 20 cm^2 substrate surface. The substrate was polyester film with an aluminum layer over a methylcellulose sublayer of about 0.4 μm thickness.

10 Ionization potential was measured as described in Grigalevicius et al., "3,6-Di(N-diphenylamino)-9-phenylcarbazole and its methyl-substituted derivative as novel hole-transporting amorphous molecular materials," *Synthetic Metals* **128** (2002), p. 127-131, incorporated herein by reference. In particular, each sample was illuminated with monochromatic light from the quartz monochromator with a deuterium lamp source. The
15 power of the incident light beam was $2.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$ W. The negative voltage of -300 V was supplied to the sample substrate. A counter-electrode with a $4.5 \times 15 \text{ mm}^2$ slit for illumination was placed at an 8 mm distance from the sample surface. The counter-electrode was connected to the input of a BK2-16 type electrometer, working in the open input regime, for the photocurrent measurement. A $10^{-15} - 10^{-12}$ amp photocurrent was
20 flowing in the circuit under illumination. The photocurrent, I, was strongly dependent on the incident light photon energy $h\nu$. The $I^{0.5}=f(h\nu)$ dependence was plotted. Usually, the dependence of the square root of photocurrent on incident light quanta energy is well described by linear relationship near the threshold (see, for example, references "Ionization Potential of Organic Pigment Film by Atmospheric Photoelectron Emission Analysis," *Electrophotography*, 28, Nr. 4, p. 364 (1989) by E. Miyamoto, Y. Yamaguchi, and M. Yokoyama; and "Photoemission in Solids," *Topics in Applied Physics*, 26, 1-103 (1978) by M. Cordona and L. Ley, both of which are incorporated herein by reference).
25 The linear part of this dependence was extrapolated to the $h\nu$ axis and I_p value was determined as the photon energy at the interception point. The ionization potential

measurement has an error of ± 0.03 eV. The ionization potential values are given in Table 2.

Table 2 - Ionization Potential

Compound	I _p (eV)
2	5.35
3	5.29

5 As understood by those skilled in the art, additional substitution, variation among substituents, and alternative methods of synthesis and use may be practiced within the scope and intent of the present disclosure of the invention. The embodiments above are intended to be illustrative and not limiting. Additional embodiments are within the claims. Although the present invention has been described with reference to particular embodiments,
10 workers skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.